

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have seen that. I am afraid if the overall picture is taken it will not be substantiated. In an individual case it may be true.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Is it not possible for the Government to give a list of such firms who have to obtain licences for their imports?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It would be possible if one sits down and collects the information. When this Collection of Statistics Bill becomes part of our statute, we could be called upon for any information of any character that the hon. Member wants.

#### TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS WITH INDIA'S NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

\*438. **Shri A. C. Guha:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India after 1858 acting independently or as agent of the Government of U.K. signed several treaties and conventions with the neighbouring countries of India including Eastern Turkistan, Bhutan, Siam, Persia, Arab principalities?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a list of the countries referred to in part (a) above?

(c) How does India now stand in relation to those treaties and conventions and to those territories?

(d) Have these treaties and conventions been repudiated, allowed to lapse or revised to suit present conditions?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (d). Yes. The Government of India signed a large number of treaties and conventions with neighbouring countries during this period. Most of these treaties dealt with trade, commerce and navigation and postal arrangements, such as letter post, parcel post, insured articles, money orders, V.P., C.O.D. Service and the like. Some dealt with surrender of criminals or mutual extradition of criminal offenders. Some of the later treaties deal with air traffic.

Since independence, a number of new treaties have been signed with neighbouring countries such as Afghanistan, Bhutan, Surma, Iran, Iraq, Nepal, Sikkim, Syria and Turkey. With Pakistan there are a large number of agreements dealing with a variety of subjects.

There has been no repudiation of any treaty, but where there have been new treaties, the old ones have

ceased to operate. Many of the old treaties, more especially dealing with postal and like matters, have been adapted and modified by orders issued from time to time to suit present conditions.

A list of principal treaties and conventions is attached [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 1.]

This does not include postal arrangements or treaties dealing with air traffic.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Is it true that some of the old treaties dealt with matters concerning the defence of India and if so, what is the position about those treaties?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** With what country?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Say, Tibet or Nepal or Afghanistan or Persia or Middle Eastern countries.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have got new treaties with the following countries: Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Burma, Iran and Afghanistan. So any old treaty with these countries lapsed. The new treaties control the situation.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** What is the position of treaties and conventions with Tibet?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** In regard to Tibet and Eastern Turkistan there are a number of treaties, I think, beginning probably from the middle of the 19th century, usually dealing with consular representation and the like matters. Some of these treaties have obviously lapsed; others continue in a different form, that is in so far as they are applicable today. Part of them are not applicable owing to changed circumstances.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या ऐसे भी अभी कुछ देश हैं जिन से इस तरह के सुलह-नामों की चर्चाएँ चल रही हैं और अगर हैं तो ऐसे कितने देश हैं ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : जी हाँ, एक तो है, मैं यकायक सब का नाम तो नहीं बता सकता, लेकिन एक तो मसकत (Muscat) ही है, हालांकि वह कोई बहुत बड़ा मुल्क नहीं है। इस की ट्रेडी सन् ५१ में खत्म हो गयी थी और इस वक्त उस से बातचीत चल रही है।

**Shri A. C. Guha:** In view of the changed situation in Tibet has there been any proposal to revise those treaties and conventions or whether they have been allowed to lapse automatically?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As I said some of them have lapsed; they are totally out of place. Some of them have not wholly lapsed, but we might consider them in a suspended state. There have been some talks not so much of revising the treaty but of having new arrangements. Some old arrangements are continuing and probably at the proper time they will be formalized.

**Shri G. P. Sinha:** May I ask whether a separate treaty with Tibet is possible?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir, it will be a treaty with the Peoples' Government of China.

#### D. D. T. FACTORY, DELHI

**\*439. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a D.D.T. Factory in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to be undertaken; and

(c) what would be the estimated cost of constructing that factory?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Yes, as I have already stated in reply to the hon. Member's Unstarred Question No. 44, dated the 30th May 1952 in this House.

(b) Construction work is expected to commence shortly, and should be completed before the end of 1953.

(c) About Rs. 40 lakhs, of which the Government of India will bear about Rs. 22.50 lakhs on account of land and buildings, equipment, installation costs, etc., The balance will be borne by U.N.I.C.E.F. who will supply the imported plant and equipment, and W.H.O. who will provide skilled technical personnel for the erection of the plant and its initial operation.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** What is the production capacity of that plant?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I cannot give the exact figure. I think it is 750 tons per annum, subject to correction.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know whether Government have made any

estimate of the price at which the new D.D.T. factory will be able to supply D.D.T. as compared with the price of D.D.T. now imported?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** A rough estimate has been made but the actual costs of production have to be struck naturally in the light of circumstances that may be prevailing at the time, the factory goes into production.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know to what extent the requirements of India will be met by this factory?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The requirements of the country are large and the supply will only partially meet the demand. It is under the contemplation of Government to add to the productive capacity of this factory by going in for additional units.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** What is the exact requirement of the country and what percentage of this requirement does this meet?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** It goes on changing from year to year. It depends upon the incidence of malaria which is expected to be arrested by use of D.D.T. I cannot give the exact figure. Even if I give some figure, it will be a hypothetical figure.

#### INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE AGREEMENT

**\*442. Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the terms of the current Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement have been fulfilled; and

(b) what is the balance of trade position between the two countries?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) The present Agreement came into force on the 8th August, 1952, and statistics are available up to the 15th January, 1953. It is not possible to form a correct appraisal of the implementation of the Agreement on the basis of these materials. A statement showing statistics of trade for the period from the 8th August, 1952 to the 15th January, 1953 is, however, placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 2.]

(b) Our adverse balance on the 15th January, 1953 was roughly of the order of Rs. 1.71 crores.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Is there any proposal to have a revised trade agreement with Pakistan and if so, what will be the possible terms?